THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Christmas Number—December 22, 1945

CAMPS FOR JEWS?

AN EDITORIAL

Reds Permit Capitalism

By Edward Rohrbough

New Mission Plan For China

By Gerald F. Winfield

Shanghai's Trade Prospects

By John Ahlers

College Of The Common Man

By Jay Martin

TRUMAN'S STATEMENT

AN ADITORIAL

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Ghost of Hitler

To The Editor:

The new law, promulgated on November 27, 1945, by the Chinese authorities and published in the North China Daily News on December 17, 1945, dealing with the repatriation of Germans, Austrians and Jews, marks the beginning of a new wave of persecution.

After all these long years of misery, after so many people have been tortured to death for their religion or for their anti-totalitarian convictions and after so many lives have been sacrificed to win victory for democracy, right now, when those responsible for crimes, torture and persecution face the tribunal, a new war is declared on the Stateless Refugees of German or Austrian origin and the Jews by the Chinese authorities.

Gruesome pictures of the previous 10 years, pictures you want to forget, are suddenly popping up again before your eyes. Substantial shop guarantees—whatever that means—segregation. Here is the same story again. I read this law over and over, I tried to be just, I tried to find understanding for the law but hard as I tried, I couldn't. We Stateless Refugees and Jews have never been a burden to the community, but have been supported by our own organizations. On the contrary, many of us have brought in new industries, industries that freed China from importing these articles and thus saved money for the country. I could mention many more cases that worked out beneficial to our host country.

This law is promulgated and published at a time when the Allies are looking for a permanent location for the UNO (United Nations Organization) and the world is full of talk about freedom and democracy. I wonder what the other members of the United Nations say to this new law of one of the big five?

I want to make the suggestion that the UNO make up its mind quickly what to do with Stateless Refugees and Jews, who would prefer to remain stateless than to be thrown together with Nazis. If nobody wants them, stop throwing around nice words about freedom of religion etc. and don't degrade the word democracy to a mere slogan of demagogy, but put them to death.

The gas chambers of Hitlerite Germany may prove to have been a more human solution than the present one of chasing the Jews around the world like criminals.

ALFRED EDEL

Shanghai,
December 18, 1945.

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Our Mistake

To the Editor:

May I call your attention to a mistake in the issue of the Review dated December 8, 1945? In your market story on page 30 you say, "However, an exception was to be found in the case of government bonds, which, instead of going down, had a spectacular rise." Then, on the same page, you print a chart of weekly prices and on this chart government bonds are shown to have dropped sharply.

Perhaps the two features were written by different people or perhaps they cover different periods. Anyway, I would suggest that you attempt to make these figures coincide in the future.

ECONOMIST

Nanking,
December 14, 1945.

For Gen. Marshall

To the Editor:

As a citizen of China who loves his country, loves his people and esteems Sino-American friendship, I want to express my sincere and hearty welcome to you as the new American Ambassador to China. General Hurley, because of his reactionary policies, has been quite out of favor with the rank and file Chinese. His resignation is as welcome in China as it is in America.

People in America, except a few, usually have a very rosy picture of the affairs in China. Yet that is not the thinking of the rank and file Chinese. The present government is far from being good. So in order to avoid the misuse of goodwill, efforts are necessary to get in touch with the silent Chinese people, to break through the circling crowd of smiling, banquet-giving Kuomintang leaders, to read publications considered as illegal or semi-legal, and to meet unofficial groups of Chinese.

I am working as a very low-ranking technician in an official organization. What I write is from my personal, bitter and pitiful experiences. Yet that organization is typical of all official organizations in its corruption, inefficiency and its trying to work against

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J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

JOHN W. POWELL. EDWARD ROHRBOUGH,
WALTER H. WIENER. *Editorial Dept.*

F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*

Index for December 22, 1945

Editorial Paragraphs

Truman's Statement 55
Camps For Jews? 55
Peaceful Christmas? 56

Special Articles

Chinese Communists Do Not Stifle Private Industry ..... *By Edward Rohrbough* 57
Christian Missions Make New Plans For China ..... *By Gerald F. Winfield* 58
Bailie School: The College Of The Common Man ..... *By Jay Martin* 60
Shanghai—Emporium Of The Yellow Sea ..... *By John Ahlers* 62
Cautious Market Reflects Exchange Rate Uncertainty 66

Departments

What People Are Saying 53
Who's Who In China 63
News Of The Week 63
Events In Brief 64
People In The News 65
Business Foot-Notes 67
New Books Of Interest 68

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the interests of the people instead of working for them. All higher ranking offices are occupied by Kuomintang people. Non-Kuomintang staff members are forced to join the party after being given positions. In middle and low ranks only Kuomintang members have the priority of being promoted. Non-party people always feel themselves to be very much out of place because they are treated as outsiders. Their speeches, actions and associations are being closely watched by secret service men who are everywhere present. They are the almighty people in China. So althougn the present government in Chungking wants the Chinese people and foreign friends to consider it as the national government, it in fact is not such a government at all. It is out and out a Kuomintang Government.

In government organizations as well as in everyday life, not to do anything worthwhile is to sin; it is rather the order of the day. But to do any kind of good work, or to think and talk otherwise than the set formula of the Kuomintang ideological formula, is considered to be very dangerous. To be corrupt, to accept bribes and to permit graft are signs of trustworthiness, and harmless thinking. Anybody who works hard or talks about the welfare of the common people is suspected to be communist. Among the secret service men and Kuomintang people the opinion is current that any person who gambles, drinks, grafts, plays with women, etc. is O.K. Otherwise he should be watched carefully.

So this is our government and this is the kind of governmental organization working for the welfare of the people. And this is the group that General Hurley tried to support. Fortunately the Kuomintang has shown itself to be so hopeless that even with the help of General Hurley it cannot make good.

The supporting of a corrupt and autocratic government is to act against the fundamental ideal of the American nation whose government is one of the people, by the people and for the people. It denies the Chinese people the democratic and constitutional government which we aspire. It would not be goodwill to us Chinese. It would mean the destruction of our good friendship.

I have great respect for you as a leader from a great power. We admire you for what you have done in fighting against fascism. We sincerely hope that you will continue on with your spirit and help China achieve real democracy through peaceful negotiation.

A CHINESE CITIZEN.

Shanghai, December 12, 1945.

The American Consulate General has received from the Department of State, Washington, D.C., the following information:

On October 11, 1945, the President of the United States signed an act amending Section 409 of the Nationality Act of 1940. The principal result of the amendment is to postpone, until October 14, 1946, the operation of Section 404 and 407 of the Act. These Sections, when operative, affect the citizenship status of naturalized Americans.

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Truman's Statement

PERHAPS the week's most important news came from the White House when President Truman on December 15 made his long-awaited statement on U.S. policy toward China. Although the statement was not *too* definite or clear, it *was* a statement and we at least now have a general idea of where we stand.

Perhaps we are a bit cynical or lack in comprehension, but the great furor caused by The Statement seemed just a bit uncalled for. The general and indefinite nature of the statement can easily be seen by the way in which Shanghai's English-language dailies handled it.

The government-sponsored Shanghai Herald ran the following banner: "Truman Issues Historic Statement On China." Plainly, this is a cautious head, and while really saying nothing, at least gives prominence to the story. The Chinese-owned China Press, assuming a more aggressive tone, said: "Truman Urges Unity In China," while the British-owned North China Daily News came forth with a "ho-hum, so what" head of "Pres. Truman On China Strife." The most vigorous banner was displayed by the crusading, often critical U.S. Army Newspaper, Stars and Stripes, which said, "Truman Tells China: 'Unite!' "

Obviously, interpretation depends entirely upon how you feel about the matter, or which part of the statement you care to read. The fact that the statement was hailed by both Chungking and Yenan also indicates that every person may make his own interpretation. At this point it is just a little hard to imagine how a statement can be pleasing to both sides and still really be worth much in actually defining American policy.

At one point the President says: "The United States and the other United Nations have recognized the present National Government of the Republic of China as the only legal government in China. It is the proper instrument to achieve the objective of a unified China." However, a bit further, he says, "The United States is cognizant that the present National Government....is a one-party Government and believes that peace, unity and democratic reform in China will be furthered if the basis of this government is broadened to include other political elements in the country. Hence, the United States strongly advocates that the national conference of representatives of major political elements in the country agree upon arrangements which would give those elements a fair and effective representation in the Chinese National Government. It is recognized that this would require modification of the one-party political tutelage established as an interim arrangement in the progress of the nation toward democracy by the father of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

Then follows a jump to the other side, with, "The existence of autonomous armies, such as that of the Communist Army, is inconsistent with, and actually makes impossible, political unity in China. With the institution of a broadly representative government, autonomous armies should be eliminated as such and all armed forces in China integrated into the Chinese National Army." And so it goes....

Plainly, Chungking was thinking of the foregoing paragraph when it praised the statement, while Yenan undoubtedly was reading the paragraph recommending dissolution of one-party rule when it lauded the statement.

Actually the ordinary observer will have some difficulty in making out just what the statement adds to previously existent knowledge regarding American policy. Naturally, the American Government, and most Americans, have long advocated abolition of one-party rule and abolution of the Communist Army. But how is this to be performed? Does Truman say how the American Government proposes to implement these expressed wishes? He infers that certain aid will be withheld. This has been inferred before.

Camps For Jews?

SHANGHAI'S Yuletide this year, which should have been a time of glad tidings since an atrocious war has come to an end and a victorious China has arisen, was punctuated this week somewhat harshly by a proclamation affecting the lives of thousands of political refugees here.

At first sight, the new regulations deal with nationals of the so-called Axis nations: Germans and former Austrians. Other Axis nationals, such as Italians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Rumanians are not mentioned, so that one might justifiably assume that these are not to be included and are to be left to their own devices.

In addition, however, to German and Austrian nationals the new regulations also list former German Jews as persons to be treated exactly like German and former Austrian nationals and here it is where the reader involuntarily stops perusing the new proclamation, rubs his eyes, and starts reading again in order to make sure that he has not read a few misplaced words having come into the new proclamation by the unpredictable behavior of linotype machines.

But the words remain the same and the Nuremberg laws, enacted by Mr. Hitler and his henchmen, rise up again from the limbo of things better to be forgotten: A Jew is he who....

Apart from legal niceties, such as the questions of who is a Jew and who is not; apart from questions of international law, such as to the status of persons who have lost their citizenship by a law of a state that has been occupied by military victors who have canceled the laws of the conquered country; apart from all these technical details, it is the spirit of the proclamation that sets one thinking.

Why has such a proclamation been issued? What may have been the motives of the authorities concerned. Why are other Jews exempted? Why are other Axis nationals left out? Are all German Jews to be repatriated, even those who came to China a long time ago? If so, why are the Jews who came to China first better than the Jews who came later? What does the term *former Austrian* mean? These and numerous other questions are crowding in upon the baffled reader, who tries in vain to disentangle the nice conundrum represented by the recent proclamation.

The first part of the regulations deal with Germans alone, and here no one can possibly find fault with the rules. Germans having been found guilty of co-operation with the enemies of China should be dealt with according to the law. Furthermore, if German nationals possess weapons or other objects that could be used for military purposes, they must inform the authorities accordingly. So far so good. But the next few regulations suddenly bring in the words: former Austrians and German Jews. As regards the Austrians, a number of such nationals has been residing in China for quite some time, and some of them, to be quite sure, belong to the Nazi-variety and have undoubtedly subscribed to Mr. Hitler's views either directly or indirectly and, consequently, should be dealt with according to the Chinese law and the decisions reached at the Potsdam Conference.

But why should the German Jews fall under the same category? One might take the formal stand that to all practical purposes Nazi Germany has ceased to exist, and, therefore, one could not draw racial lines between so-called Aryan Germans and non-Aryan Germans. This is correct from a theoretical point of view, but obviously incorrect from a numan and political angle, since in Germany itself the Allied authorities have been treating the Jews differently from the other Germans, obviously motivated by the same line of thought as just described.

The same may be said with regard to the Austrian Jews—if they are to be included in the group of *former Austrians*—who were maltreated and gassed in the same way as the German Jews, and, arguing along the same line, one should also exempt from harsh treatment all those Germans and Austrians, who were embracing a different religion or had declared themselves freethinkers and were likewise compelled to leave Austria and Germany either on account of their Jewish ancestry or on account of their disagreement with Nazi tenets.

One might object that some of the so-called refugees have co-operated with the Japanese or other enemies of China, but the conclusion from this premise, namely that all refugees, therefore, should be repatriated, is not correct at all since a simple law meting out punishment to all such collaborationists might have been sufficient without taking such a drastic stand.

Furthermore, it is exactly this way of generalizing from a few instances that has paved the way for racial and political persecution throughout the world and has proved to be a malignant war-germ, especially in the past few years.

One could, possibly, further argue that quite a number of refugees in Shanghai have been reduced to a status of paupers, living on charity and, consequently representing a financial burden to local authorities. Here again, one might say that thousands of these paupers have been sustained by funds coming from the United States and collected there by a world-wide charitable institution. But even if one admits this fact of pauperism, a simple law could have been issued declaring that a certain financial basis is required for foreigners applying to stay in China, without discriminating against German or Austrian Jews, some of whom have built up workshops and all kinds of enterprizes here, and some of whom have proved themselves to be valuable social assets, especially, if one takes into consideration the fact that many doctors, engineers, and other scientifically trained people have come to China as political refugees from Germany and Austria.

It is to be expected, therefore, that the door has not been finally closed to all such considerations, the more so since the proclamation itself gives room for hope in so far as it states that the ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs have the power to sanction the further stay of all those refugees that can procure substantial shop guarantees provided by Chinese or foreigners.

With regard to the repatriation mentioned in the Proclamation, no further details are given, and, therefore, it is not quite clear which authorities should provide the necessary shipping space for the refugees, nor is it stated whether the UNRRA organization, which has just come to Shanghai, has been consulted in this matter, a procedure which might prove to be very useful indeed, since one of the declared aims of this organization consists in the care of persons displaced by the war. Furthermore, the question as to which country the refugees should be transported to has not been broached; a very intricate problem since many refugees have declared themselves unwilling to be repatriated to Germany or Austria, according to UNRRA research workers.

As the last but by no means the least criticism to be launched against the new regulations, it might be stated that the passage mentioning segregation until the time of repatriation sounds especially distasteful to all people acquainted with the sad story of concentration and segregation camps during this war.

It is unbelievable, indeed, that tolerant China, of all nations, should start upon a Jew-baiting career, and it might be recalled that the Generalissimo himself, at the time of liberation of the Shanghai area, sent a telegram to the Jewish refugee community here, assuring friendly protection for all people willing to participate in the reconstruction of China.

If one imagines the position of a Jewish refugee who came here in 1938, for instance, built up an existence here, lost his living by the notorious Japanese Proclamation of February 1943, was crowded into the dismal Ghetto area of Hongkew, tried to build up again a living, and now has to face the prospects of a concentration camp because he cannot find a guarantor wealthy enough to provide a substantial guarantee, one might indeed ask the question whether it has not been possible to find a more urbane and humane way of handling these problems, a way worthy of a country with a culture as old as China's.

Peaceful Christmas?

THE first Christmas which finds the world generally at peace in four years—or perhaps 14 years—is nearly here. On the whole, the world should take advantage of this Yule Season to give solemn thanks for the end of hostilities. However, there is still enough misery, conflict and, in China, even internecine strife, to cause mankind to pause and consider. We have won a war; we have beaten the enemy; but we still have not achieved the things for which we were fighting.

In many parts of the world the Four Freedoms still do not exist, even though our enemies, who were determined to deprive us of them, have laid down their arms. In many ways, it is still the same old world, with hatred, oppression and starvation still the rule. In many places the people might as well have never heard of Freedom from Fear, Freedom from Want, not to mention Freedom of Expression.

Bigoted men all over the world are determined that they shall impose—by force if necessary—their ideas and desires upon other men. Too often the desires and, incidentally, the God-given *rights* of the common man are not respected and do not enter into the calculations of the world's new crop of geo-politicians. In China, Korea, the Philippines, Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, India, Palestine and countless other places in this war-weary world conflicting groups of men are trying to force their rule upon the people. In none of these places have the "laopaihsing" been asked or consulted about the matter. Each group simply assumes that naturally their idea or plan is the right one and berates the other group for obstructionism, calmly assuming that opposition in itself constitutes a crime.

In China have the Kuomintang or the Kungchan tang made any move to take their respective cases to the people to obtain a decision? The decision apparently is to be reached first, the country presented with a fait accompli and then the people will be asked to express their ideas of government. In Korea have the people been consulted? The American Army, in a blaze of publicity, returned Kim Koo to his native land and now, perhaps because although revered as a great revolutionist, he is not too acceptable, seems stuck on what to do next, daily delaying any decision and leaving Kim Koo in a particularly tenuous position. In the Philippines, the United States restored the remnants of the pre-war government, which is now making excuses as to why elections must be postponed and struggling as hard as possible to keep postponing the date. Meanwhile, despite much effort as hushing things up, reports leak out of dissatisfaction among the masses, of former collaborationists being put in high positions.

In each instance it is the same story, whether it be two factions fighting for power in Greece or China, or whether it be outsiders trying to force a government on native peoples in Indonesia or Indo-China. It is a fight at the top; a fight with which the little man has nothing to do—nothing to do except the fighting.

So once again Christmas approaches; the time has come to sing "peace on earth, good will toward men." However, despite the welcome victory over the aggressors, it is a little difficult to feel that this Christmas is really the one for which we have been waiting; the Christmas when the world is truly at peace and man's efforts are devoted toward peaceful and constructive pursuits.

Chinese Communists Do Not Stifle Private Industry

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

(Edward Rohrbough, a contributing editor of the Review who is now traveling in Chinese Communist territory, records his first impressions gained with the New 4th Army. Mr. Rohrbough, a graduate of the University of Virginia and former journalism teacher at the University of Texas, during the war served first in the Canadian Army and later with the U.S. Office of War Information in China).

New 4th Army Headquarters, Nov. 15:—(delayed).

THE first impression of the traveller through the New 4th Army Area is that political and economic thought is dominated by a sort of combined Marxist-Russian-Chinese Communism. Pictures of Mao Tze-tung, Stalin, and Lenin abound in the wall exhibits and in the printed matter distributed by government offices. The traveller is met by the Communist political commissioner together with the government officials, and although the red star is not to be seen in so many places as the white star of the Kuomintang is in territory controlled by the Central Government, Communist Party activity seems as energetic here as does Kuomintang activity in Shanghai or Chungking.

The traveller's second impression must dispel something of his first. For he will discover that many of the government officials are not Communists, that private enterprise exists and actually flourishes, and that a Catholic missionary may live and carry on his work unmolested here. Also, the traveller will begin to notice that there are also pictures of Chiang Kai-shek, President Truman, and Prime Minister Attlee on the walls sometimes.

Nor are the positions held by non-Communists unimportant clerkships. The mayor of a town may be a member of the Kuomintang. Chu Li-shao, who attended a military academy in Japan before Chiang, who served in Dr. Sun's revolutionary army, and who has never been a member of any political party, serves the government of this area as a vice-chairman of three hsiens. Wei Ch'uh, onetime secretary to Dr. Sun and a member of the Kuomintang, is a vice-chairman of the government of the entire New 4th Area.

In some cases, the government seems to have leaned over backward to avoid confiscation of privately-owned industry. At Tung T'ai, capital of the model hsien of this area, two of the important industrial works, a cotton mill and a power plant, are still owned by capitalists in Shanghai. The owner of the cotton mill still operates through a manager and though the owners of the power plant have not yet put in an appearance since the Japanese surrender, their property is being held for them and some settlement will be made with them when they do arrive. In the meantime, the government is operating and improving the plant and the electrical system of the city and the surrounding countryside, all of which had fallen into a pretty sad state of inefficiency under the puppet administration.

The case of the cotton mill is particularly illustrative. It has been owned these many years by Mr. Yen Po-fan of Shanghai, an industrialist who owns a number of similar mills elsewhere. For a number of years, following the Jap occupation, Mr. Yen did not operate this mill and the Japs apparently regarded it as too small and unimportant to take over, so its gins and spinners were inactive. Then, about three years ago, Mr. Yen reopened it and operated it spasmodically until the Jap surrender. Through a different manager, under the labor rules of the New 4th Army's government, he still operates today and his daily output has increased from about 20 lbs. of rough cotton thread to between 30 and 40 lbs.

To the traveller, it may seem that Mr. Yen was in some degree a collaborationist in that he operated under Jap and puppet rule and therefore helped to stabilize the enemy's economic system. Officials of the New 4th's government take a much more lenient view of Mr. Yen as expressed by the hsien magistrate, Tung Shih-pai, who was for many years a professor of Law in Shanghai.

"Mr. Yen did not help the Japanese," he says. "Mr. Yen did not make arms or munitions. He made only cotton thread and he operated only to make money for himself on a commercial basis. Also, the Japanese did not like Mr. Yen very well. They even made it difficult for him to travel. So he did not get to operate his mill by doing special favors for the Japanese. Therefore, we allow him to operate now."

However, the new government insisted that Mr. Yen make certain reforms in his treatment of his workers, and Magistrate Tung feels that Mr. Yen does not like the new government very well either—any more than American industrialists liked the New Deal.

Magistrate Tung explains the reasoning of the New 4th officials further as he says, "There were three kinds of owners. First, there were the Japanese. We took over their industries. Second, there were combinations of Japanese and Chinese. The Chinese of those combinations were traitors. So we took their industries over. Third, there were Chinese owners of two kinds. There were those who openly collaborated with the Japanese in making war materials. We have taken these over.

"But there were also those who merely operated their plants at no advantage to the Japanese. They were not collaborators. They operated merely to make money for themselves in an ordinary commercial sense and we are observing their property rights. In fact, we are encouraging them to continue operation under our government."

In Tung T'ai, too, the traveller will meet a walking contradiction to the widespread idea that missionaries are not safe in Communist area. Father Clements of the Jesuit Mission is the contradiction. He is a part of the official welcoming committee, having recently come up from Shanghai to assume his duties. Father Clements is a young man, originally from San Francisco, and he has been in China for seven years. The Communists have treated him very well, he says, and he is beginning to travel into the countryside around Tung T'ai to make estimates of the number of Catholics in the section. There are few Catholics in the city of Tung T'ai, partly because much of the population has not yet returned, the priest says, and Mass is attended by fewer than fifteen.

As for landlords, they appear from all sides. Usually they are Kuomintang or Democratic League members, or entirely non-political, but one and all assure an interviewer that they are satisfied with the democracy of the New 4th government.

Still later, in Hua Ying, Headquarters of the New 4th Army, Chi Fang, Democratic Leaguer and soldier in the revolutions of 1911, 1912-14, sounds more like Roosevelt than like Lenin as he explains the laws of the New 4th's area. The Communists have kept the old Chinese code, for the most part, Chi says, except such laws as prohibit freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and those which allowed landlords to receive exhorbitant rents.

To the traveller, it all seems a far cry from the harangues of the Red-baiters to the actuality of the region.

Christian Missions Make New Plans For Liberated China

By GERALD F. WINFIELD

ALMOST every ship bringing passengers from America has a few missionaries on it. The Christian missions of the American churches are re-entering China. After having been driven out of Occupied China or interned, after having their property occupied, their schools closed or taken over by puppet organs and after carrying on their work in the interior under difficult conditions, the missions are quickly and purposefully coming back to the provinces of China where they have been working for more than 100 years. As they re-enter the whole of China what are they thinking and along what lines do they hope to move?

In general, all the mission boards representing the large denominations have carried on three basic kinds of work in the past. They have opened and run hospitals and carried on extensive medical work, they have built and operated schools from kindergartens up to universities, they have established the Church through evangelistic work. In all three of these aspects of their work they have made real contributions to the life of China.

Because of the wide distribution and importance of the missions' medical services in the past, the National Health Administration and the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration have officially asked the missions to reclaim and reopen all the hospitals they operated before the war. The missions, for their part, are eager to do all they can to cooperate in getting as many hospitals going as quickly as they can.

Similarly, the Ministry of Education officially has welcomed the work of the schools and colleges founded and supported by the missions. In this field the contribution of the missions has been especially outstanding. Men from missionary schools are to be found in every aspect of the national life.

Then too, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has, on more than one occasion, welcomed the work by which the fellowship of those who believe in the Christian way of life is extending in the building up of the work of the church as an organization in society. The missions re-enter China with a more hearty reception than they have ever had before.

With this kind of welcome, what are the missions thinking? Of course, with dozens of different organizations engaged in mission work, it is impossible to present all the shades and modes of thinking represented in the whole movement, but a few of the major thoughts of some of the larger boards can be outlined.

Time To Reconsider

First, the missions feel that this is a good time to re-evaluate and re-plan their whole work. This type of thinking can be illustrated by the general plan which the Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is following. In order to re-form its policy wherever necessary, the Presbyterian Board is first sending a special group of its most mature and able staff to make a thorough study of the situation before definitely making plans. At the same time, the board is sending a second group of specialized persons to help with relief and rehabilitation work in areas where there have been missions in the past. The main body of the board's personnel will not return to the field until after the study group completes its work and a new policy is formed.

Second, the missions feel that they are likely to change the whole organization of their administrative machinery in the field. Several important boards are thinking of placing their foreign staffs more completely and directly under the control of the Church of Christ in China than ever before, all working with and under Chinese leadership. It has always been the goal to develop in China an indigenous national church which could and would take over and run the affairs of the Christian community. Such an organization is now in being in the Church of Christ in China. About a dozen American churches, not wishing to see the denominational differences which have divided protestantism in America and England, have supported this Chinese church until now it represents the largest number of local protestant churches.

Method Studied

The exact way in which the foreign workers will be worked into the Chinese organization is the subject of much of the study which groups, such as the Presbyterian Board's study mission, are doing. One of the possibilities is the progressive transfer of ownership of church property, including schools, now held in the name of the mission boards to the central organization of the Church of Christ in China.

All of this, however, does not mean that the missions intend to support any fewer missionaries than they have in the past. What it does mean is that they will not continue to function so much as separate, independent organizations but will rather work with the growing Chinese church organization. It means that the missions now feel that the results of their more than 100 years of work have developed in China a body of Christian men and women who are ready

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to become the responsible heads of the Christian movement in China. The missionaries, as the representatives of the older churches in the West, can now step more into the background.

Third, the missions are interested in seeing the program of the Christian Movement further broadened to develop special work in rural areas and among city industrial groups. Before the war, the Church was already doing much of this kind of work. Now, more than ever, the need for bringing modern ways of solving the basic human problems to bear on the life of the common people in China is felt by the Church and the missions. So there will be more emphasis on agriculture, the problems of home life, the needs of industrial workers and the spreading of industrial training.

Western Imperialism

The world-wide mission movement of the Protestant Christian Churches, while deriving its central driving force from the Universal character of the fundamental beliefs of Christianity, historically has been and still is affected by the expansion of the Western powers. The mission movement, therefore, has been more or less involved in the outward movement of Western Imperialism. Indeed, missions have in the past many times played an important part in the development of imperialism; many times unwittingly and unwillingly, sometimes freely and gladly.

During the past 30 to 40 years, however, the protestant mission movement increasingly has come to recognize the fact that the nature of political and economic imperialism is in fundamental conflict with the very universal truths which form the real core of Christian belief and practice. Therefore, it has been making real efforts to dis-associate itself from the imperialism of the countries from which the support for its work comes. In fact, it can be argued that the mission movement has played some part in getting the imperialistic policies of the western nations modified.

Now, however, as the missions re-enter liberated China, one of the impelling motives which is behind the whole thinking of the movement is the determination to, in so far as it is possible, free the mission movement from any imperialistic entanglements which it may have had in the past. This is the significance of the efforts which are now being made to re-evaluate mission policy. This is the reason for the determination that many missions are now showing to work in and through the indigenous Chinese church. After all, Christianity, in its purest form, stands for a free fellowship of men who believe in a group of universal truths, a fellowship of men from all nations and all races which stand on a footing of brotherly equality.

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Bailie School: The College Of The Common Man

By JAY MARTIN

THE Bailie School of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, located at Shantan, Kansu, just 450 kilometers west of Lanchow, capital of the Northwest, today is busily turning out industrial workers for CIC industries in the villages of the interior. Although perhaps the foremost example in China of "The College for the Common Man," few foreigners have visited the Bailie School and it has had little publicity because of its remoteness.

This part of the Northwest is a land that only recently has been opened to motor transportation and there are scarcely any inducements or amenities for travelers along the road. Primitive methods are still very much in evidence and it is not uncommon to see camel caravans lumbering along by the side of the road, or a small group of donkeys carrying their owners and loads at a pace that symbolizes the attitude that time and distance mean nothing. Yet in this backwoods, tucked away in a remote corner of Central Asia, a great experiment in education is going on.

Shantan (Cinnabar Mountain) was named by ancient Chinese alchemists who discovered mercuric sulphide in the nearby hills and thought they had discovered the basic ingredient of the Elixir of Life. Surrounded by a high mud brick wall, which once served as a defense against the sudden raids of depredatory neighbors from across the frontiers, Shantan stands in the middle of a narrow section of the Hohsi Corridor on a bleak, treeless steppeland.

Three miles north of the town is a line of low hills, at the foot of which run the still imposing ruins of the western end of the Great Wall, marking the frontier of fabulous Mongolia (Ninghsia). Less than 15 miles to the south, and visible to the naked eye, is Tibet.

Religious Center

It is estimated that at one time or another as many as 40 temples were located in Shantan, while today there are many temples and residences dating from the T'ang and Ming dynasties. Religion apparently was a thriving business at one time because there still are living traces of Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism and Lamaism to be seen. The worshippers of Buddha can still point with pride to a huge stone monument within the town walls which is said to contain a hair of the Great One. Many of the residences still display ornate signboards inscribed with the honorable titles of distinction bestowed on their owners' ancestors in T'ang and Ming days. Wide tree-lined streets are a reminder of the dignity and wealth which Shantan enjoyed in the past.

Housed in several of these temple buildings, which have been saved from dilapidation and repaired to make them habitable, are the various departments of the Bailie School. Here a large group of Chinese boys are being trained to take their places in the world. There are many institutions specializing in citizenship and character-moulding in this country, but the Bailie School differs in that it picks its raw materials from among the children of peasant and refugee families.

The driving spirit of this educational movement for the common man is Rewi Alley. Alley is embarrassed by any mention of himself in print but it is impossible to discuss the Bailie School without mentioning him, because the story of the school runs parallel with the biography of this dynamic New Zealander who is a crusading pioneer ever up in arms against corruption and selfishness.

In June, 1938, he flew to Hankow with the British ambassador and organized the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and assisted in moving the industries of the coastal cities out of the reach of the Japanese.

Education in China has always neglected the technician, who is too poor to go to school. It is fantastic to realize that nearly all the actual mechanical work in China is done by illiterate workers who know nothing of the machines in their hands except what their native intelligence can pick up in casual apprenticeship and observation. Electricians have nobody to tell them of the nature of electricity; truck drivers have no understanding of motors; railwaymen know nothing of engines. How any machine can survive is a mystery, yet strangely enough the operators do marvellously well in view of their lack of training.

The CIC soon discovered that it needed to train its own personnel. University men found life in the villages too dull and uninteresting. They felt they were making terrific sacrifices to go to such places to work. Often enough they failed to get good results because they did not understand the people among whom they worked. They dreamed of the day when they could get back to the big centers on the coast. Their education had given them usefulness in the line of social science, the need for industry and cooperation, but it had not prepared them to read blueprints or explain processes, and it had not given them any very useful background for understanding industry. The need for technicians was great in all cooperatives. Groups of people with only old handicraft knowledge could not be expected to go to the villages and compete with bigger industry on the coast unless they had superior organization and at least some kind of parity in machines. Out of this need came the opportunity to put the Bailie plan into practice.

This plan started more than 20 years ago when Joseph Bailie, an American who came to China as a young missionary and who was in the Boxer siege of Peking, decided that Christianity could solve the bitter problem of human suffering and poverty if it applied itself to the education of the people and the building of factories and hospitals as well as churches. With 40 years experience in relief and social work and in general education, Bailie began setting up schools for apprentices in Shanghai, taking boys from the class who would become workers, and advancing their technique. His death in 1935 unfortunately halted the work.

Later, working on Bailie's principle of seeking material from among the common people, the CIC began attempts to produce the kind of men cooperatives would need, and who would respond to the scientific demands of small, standardized production units. There was much trial and much error. In Kanchow, Kiangsi, training periods of a year were found to be too short. In Nanyang, Kwangtung, only paper was catered for, other subjects being neglected. In Kweilin, Kwangsi, the students were mostly middle-school graduates who went on to higher institutions later. In Loyang, Honan, the school was evacuated to Shuangshihpu, Shensi, a better location in the face of the oncoming Japanese. In Paochi, Shensi, the school was more of a factory and results were not commensurate with efforts because the boys simply went off to better paid factory jobs. In Chengtu, Szechuan, the university atmosphere near the school did not assist. Boys forgot that they were workers and that the villages were not such bad places. The campus and the movies filled their thoughts. In Chungking, Szechuan, the school likewise failed to make much impression. Boys felt it a misfortune to leave the city and go back to the country.

In Lanchow and in Shuangshihpu the two branches of the school that were finally to make out took their place. The Shuangschihpu one, after getting its equipment well established there, was advised to again move out of the path of a possible enemy advance and go to Kansu. This was done and the school moved to Shantan, a spot with industrial possibilities in Chinese Central Asia, in the narrowest part of the Kansu panhandle. There a new start was made in the middle of the winter of 1944-45, boys hauling their equipment 1000 kilometers over frozen roads with carts and horses, most of them walking all the way to the new center.

Shantan Established

The first group of 20 boys reached Shantan during the coldest spell in many years. In weather 20 degrees below zero they cleared the rubble and cobwebs of ages from the huge temple that had been presented to

them by the Kansu provincial administration. They unloaded machinery, investigated the countryside for raw materials, built sleeping Kangs and prepared the way for 50 more boys who were dragging tons of machinery on mule and hand carts from Shuangshihpu. The boys were helped to settle in by their English headmaster, the late George Hogg.

Hogg once outlined his faith in the blueprint for a new democratic and constructive China in these words: "I think we'll be proving to all comers that China can industrialize through her villages, without rushing into slums or skyscrapers and without having to wait until the entire 400,000,000 have Ph. D's."

On July 22, of this year, George Hogg died from Tetanus. The Shantan Bailie boys carried him down to his last resting place by the little stream that flows down from the snowy heights of Chi Lien Shan.

The death of Hogg was a great loss; the school still was not firmly established, but the 90 boys there and the 60 odd in Lanchow have in front of them the prospect of better training than the CIC has yet been able to give its youth. All are from cooperatives or from CIC organs and all have suffered, but they have the possibility of being able to lift up the villages by bringing industry for the people into the vast hinterland of villages that goes to make up the China of the common man—the China that will have to be dealt with by the nations of the world over the next decade.

The School's Future

What of the future of the Bailie School? Nothing better exemplifies the attitude of those at present in charge of the school than the following statement by Rewi Alley:

"Victory has come, and we.... suddenly feel older, and perhaps a little tired. A new generation, mercifully, is springing up that knows little of war—a generation which has its eyes fixed firmly on the future, and not on the dead past. A new generation which has much to do, much responsibility to shoulder and much to profit by the mistakes of the days that are gone.

"We have the atomic bomb and we have penicillin. We still have the minds of men to change, so that they will use these new powers wisely for the advancement of the human race. We are left with a legacy of hate that will be difficult to eliminate. We are also left with stocks of wheat and clothing which we find difficult to distribute; wealth in some places, cruel poverty in others. There is still the lack of opportunity for decent creative living, which makes for ignorance and hopelessness. It will be a struggle to stave off World War III; but it will be a fight worth fighting."

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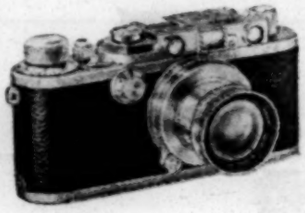

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Shanghai—Emporium Of The Yellow Sea

By JOHN AHLERS

SHANGHAI business men as yet hardly realize how much Japan's smash-up has changed for the better the long-term prospects of Shanghai. The past few decades seem to have made everybody look upon Shanghai's future prospects with Japanese eyes, and see in Shanghai primarily an entrance to Central China and the Upper Yangtze Valley.

Look at a map of the Far East with a point of projection out in the Western Pacific waters. You realize at once the strategic position of Shanghai at the Southern entrance to the Yellow Sea, commanding access to Tsingtao, Tientsin, Chefoo, Chinwangtao, Antung, Dairen and all the Southern Korean ports. All of these later, throughout the second half of the 19th century, were mere outports of Shanghai, practically without direct ocean-going shipping to and from foreign ports, yielding goods for export abroad and receiving foreign goods from abroad in the way of interport trade via Shanghai. It was the great commercial houses of Shanghai which then dominated all North China's, Manchuria's and Korea's foreign trade; the commercial establishments in the other Yellow Sea ports throve upon inland and interport trade only.

It was only fifty years ago, in 1894-95, when modernization of Japan and reaction in China gave victory in the first Sino-Japanese War to the Nipponese, that Shanghai's economic hegemony over North China began to be encroached upon. Ever since, for almost five decades, the slow but steady progress of Japanese aggression on the Far Eastern Continent undermined and curtailed the position of Shanghai.

The Japanese economic scheme of Far Eastern things provided for direct links with Japan for each section of the Continent, and for the curtailment of direct intercourse between the various Continental territories. Nipponese policy imitated the ancient Roman *divide et impera*. The playing of Tsingtao against Tientsin, of Antung against Chinwangtao, even of Genzan and Fuzan against Dairen, and of all outports against Shanghai—all of this was calculated policy. Japan wanted the Continental shores opposite her main islands dotted with segregated areas, each with a peculiar economic interest linked to Japan and dependent upon her, jealous of all the other areas and unable to become the focus of an anti-Japanese counter-stroke. For Shanghai, the Japanese scheme held out an important but subordinate position, confined to a lead in Central China only.

This Japanese scheme has collapsed. Japan herself lies prostrate. On Kyushu, Nagasaki, opposite Shanghai, forms the Eastern pillar at the entrance to the Yellow Sea—but this Japanese port, devastated by an atomic bomb, and with a wasted and confused hinterland under alien military occupation, is in no position to dispute Shanghai's key position vis-a-vis the Yellow Sea region. A Russian free port in Dairen, amidst the inner basin of the Yellow Sea, would threaten to become a serious competitor to Shanghai's North China business only if the USSR's foreign trade policy were adjusted. That is to say if the USSR abandoned mere complementary transactions intended to assist her home economic development, and ventured into full-fledged foreign economic competition with the capitalist powers.

The entire commercial and financial apparatus through which North China proper, Manchuria and Korea transacted their business intercourse with foreign countries, was in Japanese hands, and now is destroyed. These territories, open again to the non-Japanese world, urgently need the establishment of another business apparatus through which to import and obtain credit from, as well as to export and pay to, other countries. And at the seagate to these territories stands Shanghai, liberated from her enemies, without a nearby rival, and with Japan powerless. Shanghai has a good chance to pick up and knit together many of the threads that the sword of Japanese aggression cut in the decades from 1894-95 onward.

The old Shanghai business hegemony over North China and Korea was a commercial one. There was but little modern industry in Shanghai at the time of the first Sino-Japanese War. Today, Shanghai is a big manufacturing city. For twenty years past, Shanghai produced a bigger volume of many manufacturing goods than was necessary to meet Central China's requirement, and Shanghai developed South Sea markets as far away as Java, Thailand, and British India.

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Who's Who in China

CHIEN TA-CHUN, mayor of Shanghai and Commanding General of Woosung-Shanghai Garrison; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1892; during 1911 revolution participated in capture of Nanking; assisted Niu Yung-chien in second revolu-

Chien Ta-chun

錢大鈞字慕尹

tion, but fled to Japan after its failure, 1913; attended Paoting Military College and was graduated in 1914, after which he went to Japan and completed his studies in Military Cadets' Academy in Tokyo, 1916; returning to China in 1920, he joined Revolutionary Government at Canton and was appointed chief-of-staff of 1st. Division of Revolutionary Army; assisted in organization of Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy and served as training officer, 1924; chief-of-staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in campaign against Chen Chiung-ming and was chiefly responsible for Chen's final defeat, 1925; commander of 1st. Division of Nationalist Army in charge of rear defense in Kwangtung during the Northern Punitive Expedition, 1926; assisted in the movement of purgation of the Nationalist Army from communist elements and defeated communist troops under Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, 1927; promoted commander of 32nd. Nationalist Army and participated in suppression of the "Red Uprising" in Canton, 1928; garrison commander of Shanghai and Woosung Area and concurrently member of Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1928; appointed president of Wuhan School of Whampoa Military Cadets' Academy at Wuchang, 1928 and concurrently commander of 3rd. Training Corps, which participated in suppression of "Red Uprising" in Changsha, 1929-30; Director of Paoting Headquarters of President of Military Affairs Commission, 1932-33; director of staff department of Wuchang Provisional Headquarters of the President of Military Affairs Commission, 1935; Director of National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1939-40; Vice-Minister of War, 1942-45; Director of Generalissimo's Headquarters in charge of military affairs until present appointment as mayor of Shanghai, 1945; member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; address: Shanghai Municipal Government, Shanghai.

This is the moment for Shanghai business men of all quarters to be broadminded, to realize the great possibilities of this unique historic juncture, and so to act as to entrench Shanghai's leadership in North China, Manchurian and Korean business deeper and safer than ever.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Radio Industry Fights Gag Rule

CONTROVERSY over the imposition of stiff control over radio stations and their news commentators waxed hot in the United States following the introduction into Congress of a bill to that end by Rep. John S. Wood, Democrat of Georgia. In his contention that radio broadcasts were biased and at times opposed to the dissemination of truth, the Georgia representative was supported by Mayor La Guardia of New York. Entering the lists against Representative Wood, columnist Dorothy Thompson maintained that gagging of the radio would hamper true freedom of speech in the U.S. That the House Committee on un-American Activities considers an unbridled radio as a threat was shown when one of its counsels, Ernest Adamson, announced that he was drafting a bill to provide for closer regulation of 'wild and irresponsible analysts'.

The great interest manifested by the nation's public figures was evidence of the fact that more and more people in the U.S. consider the radio as an ever increasing medium for public information. The plans formulated by certain legislators to curb the freedom of radio came as a result of alleged abuse of that freedom prior to, and during, the war.

Among the new measures proposed the following deserve mention:--a bill to compel radio stations to distinguish between straight newscasts and personal opinions of commentators, a law requiring full particulars about news commentators to be given, and a law requiring that a legal agent to whom complaints by individuals believing themselves injured by broadcasts could be made, be maintained within a radius of 500 miles of every station.

Congressional action will come some time after the first of the year, when both houses will debate the bills. The attitude of those favoring the bill was summarized by a spokesman of the House Committee on un-American Activities who was quoted as saying, "the time has come to determine how far you can go with free speech".

Gauss Nominated For Government Bank Post

FORMER Ambassador to China Clarence E. Gauss last week was nominated to the board of directors of the Export-Import bank by President Truman.

Local observers attached considerable importance to the appointment, recalling that Gauss, during his many years service in China, was always a friend of U.S. business men. While he was Consul-General in Shanghai, and later as Ambassador in Chungking, Gauss worked continuously for improved trade relations between China and America.

It is felt that this appointment indicates that the White House places considerable confidence in Gauss, since it follows so closely the summoning of Gauss and Gen. Joseph Stilwell to report to the President some two weeks ago. The nature of their visit was not disclosed at the time, but it was generally believed in Washington that it was connected with Ambassador Hurley's resignation and also with U.S. long term military, diplomatic and economic plans for China.

In his new position, Gauss will undoubtedly be able to influence loans which the government-owned bank may contemplate making to the Far East.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

Ten planes, or about five percent of the 220 aircraft ferried to Shanghai from India, were lost en route, the China Theater Headqaurters announced last week. The personnel casualty list included one missing and three killed, while six pilots parachuted to safety. Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, meanwhile, announced that all ferrying operations across the Hump had been terminated.

A Franco-British agreement on Syria, Lebanon and the Near East was signed in London on December 13. Reports have it that the agreement provides for joint consultation on conditions on the regrouping and evacuating of British and French troops from Syria, and aims at a closer alignment of Anglo-French policy in the Near East. One point of the accord was that the last British and French soldiers should leave Syria simultaneously, the date and tempo of evacuation to be fixed after joint military consultations. The accord implied that the future security of the Levant would depend upon the United Nations organization. Both countries also promised not to interfere in any way with each other's interests in the Near East, frequent consultations to be held in order to synchronize mutual policies.

Deputy Chief-of-Staff Pai Chung-shi recommended that China's army of the future be patterned on the United States model, with some adaption of Japanese methods. Gen. Pai urged one-year compulsory military training for all secondary school graduates, the establishment of re-training schools for army veterans and the creation of a non-professional reserve along American lines. While American training methods should be applied, in keeping with the use of American military equipment, Gen. Pai maintained that there should be 'no wholesale imitation of West Point.'

23,000 Japanese prisoners of war, will have as their first post-war work the task of repairing the Shanghai-Hangchoo highway. Gen. Cheng Tung-kuo, Deputy Commander of the Third Area Army Headquarters, who will supervise the work, gave the Jap POWs detailed instructions on bridge-repairing, road-surfacing, and the erection of telegraph poles. The reconditioning work began last week and is now in full swing. Reconstruction of the road would speed up trade between two of China's commercial centers.

Shanghai's 216 magazines have an average circulation of only 5000 copies, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai city government. Of the total, 180 magazines have applied for registration with the Bureau, while of the remaining 36 at least five have suspended publication. Monthly circulation of all magazine publications amounted to over 1,000,000 it was disclosed.

All Germans, former Austrians and German Jews in China will be repatriated unless they can obtain special permission to remain in China from the Ministy of Foreign Affairs, according to an official announcement issued in Chungking this week. Unless they can produce 'valuable guarantees', Chinese or foreign, they they would be interned prior to repatriation, the announcement said.

Properties belonging to such well-known German firms as Bayer, Siemsen, Calrowitz, Defag and others will be sold to the public as soon as assessment of their value is made by the Alien Properties Administration of the Shanghai area. So extensive are the holdings and properties of these concerns, which cooperated with the Japanese, that the check up alone will require months to complete.

Cars winding their way through Shanghai streets to-day number only 8000 or about one-fifth the pre-war average according to a local survey. All U.S. military cars and trucks, which together number 2415, have obtained Chinese licence plates bearing the characters "Kuo Hu." After completion of registration at the Bureau of Public Utilities, traffic will be restricted to those cars bearing the official licence plates.

P. H. Chang, a Chungking Cabinet spokesman, stated that with the division of Manchuria into nine provinces, China now has 34 provinces in all. Formosa however, occupies the status of a special administrative area.

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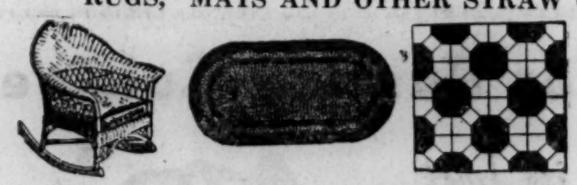

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Canton Reported In Grip Of Red Scare

REPORTS from Canton last week indicated increased tension among Central Government forces occupying the city as rumors of nearby Communist troops apparently caused General Chang Fa-kwei to impose stricter curfew rules and to increase the city's guard.

A dispatch to the Shanghai Evening Post reported the city had a bad case of "Red jitters," saying: Rumors of Communist infiltration and minor raids by irregulars along railroad supply posts are rife. Two truck loads of wounded Chinese soldiers were reported brought into Canton a few nights ago. The Chinese military were very hush-hush about it and said they didn't know any details, the China Mail reported. However it seems that shortly afterwards government troops staged several raids in Canton circling a city block, while the search proceeded."

Earlier, the Post had reported that Canton's three dance halls had been closed after an alleged fight between an American soldier and a Chinese General.

Meanwhile, travelers reaching Shanghai minimized the Communist threat, saying that there is nothing approaching organized Communist strength in the Canton area. However, it was said, there is some Communist strength along the railroad near Kowloon and there have been clashes. It is said that probably these attacks on the railroad were made to hamper the dispatch of the New First Army troops to the North north. About 5000 of these troops were reported sent to the Kowloon area but were scheduled to be brought back to Canton because there was no transportation available to North China.

Travelers arriving here from Hongkong report that the situation at Macao is rapidly becoming critical. Chinese troops have blockaded the city and concentrated considerable force around it. Their specific contention is that the Portuguese are harboring collaborationists and making plans to get them to Lisbon, and that Chinese soldiers should be permitted to enter Macao to apprehend these collaborationists and head off this movement. The blockade has been fairly successful, it is reported, since several boats on the Macao-Hongkong run have hit mines. The run has accordingly been suspended and this had contributed to the effectiveness of the Chinese blockade. Prices in Macao are soaring and there is an acute shortage of food and fuel.

The House Foreign Affairs committee approved legislation authorizing the U.S. State Department to set up a world-wide organization to disseminate news about the United States. Should approval by both branches of Congress be forthcoming, the State Department body now handling many programs formerly under the jurisdiction of the O.W.I. would be given a permanent status.

U. S. Press Attacks Barring Of Snow

REVIEWING the action of the Chinese Government in blacklisting several American correspondents, U.S. newspapers last week made fresh attacks upon censorship in China and warned that China, by continuing such practices, may well lose her heretofore excellent press in America.

The reason for this latest attack upon Chungking press policies was set off by the refusal of a visa to Edgar Snow, associate editor of the Saturday Evening Post and one of the former editors of the China Weekly Review. Other correspondents recently barred from returning to China were Harold Isaacs of Newsweek magazine and Darrell Berrigan of the New York Post.

Isaacs was reportedly banned because of some stories he wrote while in India which were highly critical of the Nationalist Government. Berrigan was banned because of his coverage for United Press of General Joseph Stilwell's recall from China, which placed Stilwell in a favorable light and which laid the blame for the military debacle of last year entirely upon Chungking.

Further criticism among American correspondents took the form of attacks upon the Central Government's method of handling the three cases. In each instance, the visa was not definitely refused while the men were in Washington, merely being taken under advisement, while the correspondents were told the matter would be settled later and the visas probably could be picked up enroute. Isaacs and Berrigan traveled all the way to India before being definitely refused, while Snow was in the Philippines when his application was finally denied.

Foremost among the papers criticizing the government's stand was Marshal Field's Chicago Sun which said:

"The blacklists penalize not only the individuals barred, but other correspondents also of high repute who are in China or may consider going there. No good newspaperman wants to be under the shadow of the implication that he has been found 'safe' by the Chinese government. And beyond the personal damage, there is damage to the knowledge and understanding of China. This can be had adequately only if the field is open for the seeking of truth. The American people will know how to judge Chungking for trying to ring down the curtain against truth."

MRS. MYRA R. RICHARDSON, who taught at a Shanghai Chinese girls' school for 14 years, died in New York last month. Her husband, who practised law in Shanghai during the same period, is now an attorney in New York.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

JUDGE MILTON J. HELMICK, former Judge of the U.S. Court for China in Shanghai, has been named legal counsel of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company with his headquarters in this city. Judge Helmick will leave for Shanghai late in January.

MAJOR GENERAL DOUGLAS L. WEART, U.S. Shanghai Base Commander, will leave for the United States shortly. General Weart has been in China for two years and became commander of the SBC when it was established soon after Japan's surrender.

CHEN TSEH-MING, puppet governor of Kiangsu Province, was executed before a firing squad for high treason last week. On the same day Chen was shot, his brother, Chen Foh-ming received a life sentence for being the puppet president of the Kiangsu high court.

GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON, commander of the U.S. 15th Army, whose condition was reported in a bulletin as improving and "excellent," will leave shortly for the United States for further medical treatment and rest. The famed general was partially paralyzed after a motor accident near Mauheim.

GENERAL HO LUNG, one of the most important Communist military leaders, was reported killed in action during an attack he led on Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan, a few days ago. The Communist general's death, according to a Catholic daily paper, was disclosed by travellers to Peiping.

AW BOON-HAW, owner of Tiger Balm and a chain of Chinese language newspapers, returned to Singapore from Hongkong last week after an absence of nearly four years. The "king" is planning to resume his business in Malaya, and then return to Hongkong, preparing to invest in industries in Fukien and Formosa. On Pearl Harbor Day he was in Hongkong, taken prisoner and later made to go to Tokyo by the Japanese.

GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, MacArthur's air chief, has been appointed chief of all-American air forces in the Pacific area, including the 5th, 8th, 13th and 20th.

CHEN KUO-LIEN, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will immediately take charge of the office.

KUNG HSUEH-CHUAN, vice Minister of Communications, who arrived here from Canton, left for Chungking last week-end to report on the taking over of enemy and puppet owned ships in various areas he visited recently. Addressing a group of Chinese merchant marines here before he left, he stressed the importance of their role in the rehabilitation of communications.

TSUYEE PEI, manager of the Bank of China, arrived Sunday from Chungking. Pei recently accompanied Dr. T. V. Soong to Washington, and had been conferring with Dr. Soong on financial matters in Chungking since their return to the capital two weeks ago. Pei denied knowledge of the alleged fixing of a new foreign exchange rate.

LOUIS B. MAYER, chief of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Corporation, tops all salaried Americans as shown by the list of high-figure incomes issued by the U.S. Treasury for 1943. Mayer earned $908,070 a year, more than half again as much as Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Motors Corporation, who was second on the list.

ROLAND SARLY, former assistant director of the French Concession police here, was taken into custody by the Chinese military authorities last Friday on charges of war crimes activities it was reliably reported. He attempted to evade arrest by insisting on the rights of French extraterritoriality, but he was taken to a detention house after a lengthy argument. In 1932 he was said to have supplied the Japanese with vital military information. Sarly was reported to be extremely rich.

GENERAL SHANG CHEN, personal Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang, last Saturday was awarded the Blue-Sky-White-Sun medal by the National Government.

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Cautious Market Reflects Uncertainty Over Exchange

REVIEWING the behavior of local markets for the past few days, one gathers the impression that bankers, businessmen, brokers, and speculators have adopted a cautious attitude.

The all-important exchange question is still hanging fire, and for the time being no local businessman might be expected to commit himself to any greater extent.

By now most local financial experts together with would-be sages have tried to elucidate the various aspects of this ticklish problem, and whereas some time ago comparatively naive opinions were still circulating, at the present time the implications of the present exchange impasse have dawned already upon many minds.

It has been recognized that China's foremost need calls for imports and still more imports.

Naturally, a rate below 1000 C.N.C. for one U.S. dollar would admirably fit this demand unless there were one flaw in the picture: the problem of exports which are the normal means of paying in international trade. At the present time, export trade is negligible, although it is interesting to note that Chinese exporters, loyally handing over their claims to foreign exchange to the Government Banks, can get loans on the basis of these claims at an exchange rate of 1000 Chinese dollars for one U.S. dollar.

This arrangement, however, is only temporary and does not preclude the announcement of other rates by the Government Banks. Some shrewd observers, nevertheless, pointed out that the present rate of one C.N.C. to 1000 U.S. dollars would not have been adopted by the banks at the present time if the future rate would not be higher than that.

However that may be, the fact remains that the rate of the U.S. dollar in the black market has not changed much during the past few days, usually hovering around the CNC$1200 level.

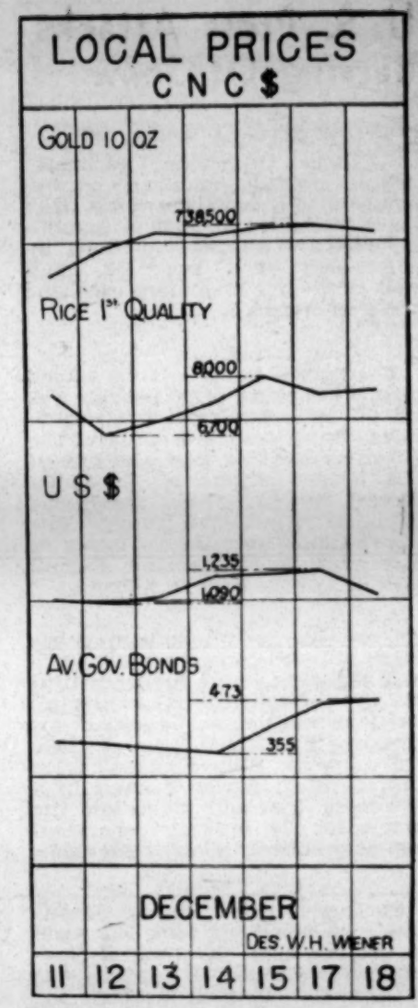
Gold bars too showed a steady trend, and although some local observers pointed out that the local price of gold as compared with the New York quotations was surprisingly high, all such investigations are comparatively futile for the time being when there is no possibility of arbitraging between these two markets.

Foreign firms here are trying to get some cargoes to China, but the volume of these imports is rather small, hindered as they are by high customs duties. Foreign firms, however are eager to get into the importing business since they want to accumulate funds in China. From these firms, by the way, a certain amount of U.S. dollar notes is finding its way into the local U.S. dollar notes market.

Local Chinese and foreign shares ruled firm during the past few days, with foreign shares making higher gains. Since the local share market is intimately bound up with the money market, it is not surprising to note that the interest rate both for commercial and call loans has declined greatly, indicating easy conditions, as compared with the state of affairs two weeks ago when monthly rates of 18 to 20 percent were the rule.

Commodity markets are still on the decline, and although the predicted nose-dive has not quite materialized, the downward tendency is rather obvious, bound up as it is with UNRRA transports, expected regular commercial shipments, and a realization of the fact that local prices are considerably higher than those quoted elsewhere.

Wednesday morning closing rates were as follows:



Local Prices

Gold bar prices and U.S. dollar quotations followed a steady trend throughout the period under review. For the time being, local observers do not expect much change to take place in these markets until the official regulation of the exchange rate has come out. Business circles here are obviously holding back until the time when the economic cat has sprung either above or below the CNC$1000 level.

Government Bonds displayed more active movements, following other securities, which are obviously helped along by the present easiness of the money market. Regarding rice, the supply conditions are more or less approaching normalcy, so that the normal consumption in Shanghai of this important staple good appears to be secure for quite some time to come.

	CNC$	CNC$
Gold Bars	715,000	717,000
U.S. Dollar Notes	1180	1193
Wing On Textiles	560	580
Wing On Co.	400	420
Mayar Silk	430	440
Smart Shirts	36	37
Ewo Cotton	1800	
Wheelcocks	3600	
Metal Industries	440	490
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BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Food commodities, surplus to normal relief requirements, recently purchased by UNRRA as part of U.S. Army surplus cargoes will be sold to the general public to acquire additional funds for relief purposes in other areas of China, it was announced last week. In order to obtain the maximum possible returns, the food commodities will be sold through a system of CNRRA-UNRRA charity bazaars at prices near the present market values. The commodities will be stamped with an UNRRA or CNRRA designation to distinguish the goods from ordinary civilian commodities. The management of the bazaar will be under a voluntary committee appointed by CNRRA and UNRRA. Only the clerks at the bazaar will be paid a salary. The commodities to be sold consist of flour, cartons of dried apricots, canned pineapples, pears, and peaches. Prices will be announced immediately preceding the opening of the bazaar. The flour will be sold at the same price as recently announced by CNRRA and UNRRA in the local press. Each purchaser is entitled to a limited amount of each type of goods.

Chinese or Allied-owned warehouses situated in the Shanghai Area and now under the temporary custody of the Shanghai Customs will be restored to their legitimate owners upon application, the customs authorities here announced last week.

United States relief shipments to China showed a slight increase during September, the Census Bureau reported last week. Relief supplies valued at US$217,000 were sent to the Philippines during the month.

The Export-Import Bank announced last week a credit of US$5,000,000 to Finland and the Bank of Finland to finance the export of 46,000 bales of United States cotton, Terms of the cotton credit will be 15 months at 2½ percent interest. The credit to Finland is the first allocation to be made from the general credit of US$100,000,000 established by the bank to finance the shipment of cotton to European countries.

Intensifying her fight against trade restrictions everywhere, the United States has invited 14 leading trading nations for a roundtable discussion designed to cut tariff barriers and begin the task of expanding world trade. The countries invited were: Britain, Russia, France, China, Canada, Brazil, Australia, Cuba, New Zealand, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, and India. Countries accepting the American invitation are those prepared to begin detailed negotiations on steps to promote world trade as agreed by the British and American governments last week in connection with the US$4,400,,000,000 credit to Britain.

American investments in China might be sizeably increased if a joint trade arbitration machinery is set up, according to the Journal of Commerce commenting upon preliminary negotiations for a bilateral agreement between China and the United States for a joint arbitration procedure. A Chinese-American indorsement of such procedure might be obtained early next year, the same source disclosed.

Highlighting the present exchange impasse, Cabinet Spokesman P. H. Chang disclosed last week that there had been no consultations with the United States, Britain or the other powers for the establishment of a realistic exchange rate in China. Refusing to give any figures on the extent of China's note issue, Mr. Chang said that the Chinese Government was not prepared at the present time to make any statement on the subject. The Chinese Government had to wait until economic conditions were stable, the official added. Refuting Mr. J. H. Chen's recent statement as to a near arrangement of exchange rates, Mr. Chang declared that this official, who acts as the representative of the Ministry of Finance in the Shanghai-Nanking area, had no authority to make any announcements of such a nature. It is interesting to note that Mr. Chen's statement had caused a sharp decline in the unofficial rate of US$ notes in the black market in Shanghai.

The number of factories in Shanghai taken over from the Japanese and Puppet authorities has increased to 387, according to an announcement by the Special Commissioner's Office of the Wartime Production Bureau of the Economic Ministry.

About 20,000 spindles of the newly taken-over cotton mills in Tientsin have been set to work again, according to reports from North China last week.

Rehabilitation of Hupeh's agriculture was accelerated last week when the Provincial Government completed arrangements with the Farmer's Bank of China for an emergency agricultural loan of CNC$100,000,000 to the war-stricken rural population in the province.

A maximum of 5000 tons of Copra monthly can be expected from the Philippines, according to an announcement of the Department of Commerce last week. By the middle of 1946, however, shipments may be expected to reach the United States at a rate of 25,000 tons monthly, as compared with the pre-war average of 40,000 tons, it was added.

The first ship loaded with UNRRA supplies for South China docked at Hongkong last week. The S. S. Empire Allenby brought nine million pounds of Canadian and American heavy trucks and launches which will be shipped to Canton by rail.

Next Big Three Meet Set For Washington

THE next meeting of the foreign ministers of the "Big Three" may be in Washington in March or April, it was revealed last week when President Truman told the press that he had instructed Secretary of State Byrnes to invite Molotov and Bevin while in Moscow at the present foreign ministers' meeting.

Truman added that this would be in keeping with an agreement made at Yalta, when it was decided that the foreign ministers of Russia, Britain and the United States would meet every four months.

Additional Jewish Pogroms Reported

Highlighting the embittered strife in Palestine between the Arabs and Jews, news from London indicated last week that the joint Anglo-American committee would require a rare energy to conclude inquiries over such a wide field in the short period of 120 days. Although the Committee consists of 12 experts, it has to work in such an atmosphere of hatred and antagonism that an impartial settlement of all outstanding questions might be made more difficult than it should be. While the committee in London is trying to come down to business, news from Poland told new horror stories of Jewish pogroms arranged by a masked terror army. This news should somewhat accelerate the work in London, and although at the first outbreak of anti-Jewish riots in Nazi Germany, official quarters in other parts of the world moved rather slowly, it is to be hoped that this time diplomats will have learned that lost time sometimes means the lives of thousands of innocent people.

Production at the vital Kailan coal mines at Tongshan in North China has nearly doubled since the arrival of UNRRA flour there which is being used to pay the miners, it was reported last week. The mines supply most of the coal for China's commercial and industrial centers at Shanghai, Peiping, and Tientsin. Shipments of coal to Shanghai are made from the ocean ports at Chinwangtao and Tangku. Statistics show that the mines produced 30,000 tons of coal for the week ending November 19, whereas during the week ending December 1, immediately after posting the notice that workers would be paid in white flour furnished by UNRRA, coal production jumped to 55,000 tons per week.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

War Novel

THE HISTORY OF ROME HANKS *by J. S. Pennell. Charles Scribner's Sons. Book Club Edition. New York.* 1944. 363 *pp. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

FOR your information: Rome stands for Romulus, one of the many heroes of this whimsical, "savagely hypochondriac," neurasthenic, and considerably out-of-focus book. A fourth-dimensional attempt to tell the story of the maternal and paternal grandfathers of neurotic Lee Harrington, their participation in the Civil War, a description of their friends and comrades, and subsequent happenings. This is not a particularly satisfying book. Under no conditions is it to be recommended to the average Chinese student, who might either lose himself in the tangle of plots and tenses or take the author too seriously.

The book gets into its stride as a coherent chronicle only around the middle, and even then the memory of the "tumefactive egg, the secret encystation of years of defeat and corruption" of Pinckney Harrington is still bound to haunt the sensitive reader in his dreams. As an attempt to re-create the heroic and now all-but forgotten American past it may have succeeded in the States, but it certainly makes queer reading in Shanghai. Sometimes the Philistine reader feels that if there were more of Christa Schell, the beautiful girl with the "stripe hair," who serves as an excuse to unload the production on the reader, the book would have been considerably better, even though it was, as alleged, a State-side best-seller.

Maybe, paradoxically, the book sold so well because of the present war, when the people's subconscious welcomed any chance to express the dirt, bestiality, and senselessness of War. That is one reason why such a book could never have been produced during war-time in any country except the much-maligned and abused United States. It is not exactly a morale builder! It is tough reading, not to be recommended for pure relaxation, and the author has not made it easier by omitting question-marks and running together of several characters' speeches in one paragraph, even if he does excuse himself by alleging that this makes the narrative flow "without too much cloudiness or clarity." Meat for lovers of the ultra-modernistic, Book Club adherents and best-sellers fans, and poison for many others.

American Jurist

YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS — *Justice Holmes and his Family—By Catherine Drinker Bowen. Little, Brown and Company Boston. US*$3.00. 475 *pps. Reviewed by Walter H. Wiener.*

THE life of Oliver Wendell Holmes was an un-American life in so far as Justice Holmes was an internal man to whom ideas were more interesting than the outward show of material progress by which most Americans set such great store. Descending from an old New England family with literary traditions, Justice Holmes started late in life and the hallmarks of his career—Professor at Harvard, Judge in Massachusetts, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court in Washington—were events that most likely attracted scant attention in contemporary American papers.

This outwardly so quiet life, however, was filled to the brim with exciting intellectual adventures which the author has tried to popularize without simplifying them too much, a very difficult task indeed.

Justice Holmes' special field was law, which he changed from a dusty, dreary affair into something living and exciting by finding out that after all mankind has not been created to fit the Procrustean bed of formal justice, but rather the other way around. "The true grounds of decision," Justice Holmes wrote," are considerations of policy and of social advantage, and it is vain to suppose that solutions can be attained merely by logic and the general propositions of law which nobody disputes."

By inserting many quotations from Justice Holmes' decisions, the author has succeeded in conveying even to the layman the import of this outstanding American, who did not yield to the blandishments of presidential dinners in the White House, but who remained aloof from all contemporary political intrigues, having only one aim in view: to serve the whole nation regardless of caste or wealth.

Such a policy on the part of a judge in the heydays of American capitalism required much more stamina than nowadays when leftist ideas are in the air everywhere. "One of the eternal conflicts out of which life is made up is that between the effort of every man to get the most he can for his services, and that of society, disguised under the name of capital, to get his services for the least possible return. Combination on the one side is patent and powerful. Combination on the other is the necessary and desirable counterpart, if the battle is to be carried on in a fair and equal way. I can remember when many people thought that, apart from violence or breach of contract, strikes were wicked, as organized refusals to work. I suppose that intelligent economists and legislators have given up that notion today. I feel pretty confident that they equally will abandon the idea that an organized refusal by workmen of social intercourse with a man who shall enter their antagonist's employ is wrong, if it is dissociated from any threat of violence, and is made for the sole object of prevailing if possible in a contest with their employer about the rate of wages."

Written in 1896, these words deal with modern problems in an impartial and, one might even say, clairvoyant attitude of mind, which, unfortunately is often lacking in men dealing with similar problems in our time.

Justice Holmes had even enough pluck to fight against American Shibboleths, such as the crusade against bolshevism, which threatened to degenerate into a witchhunt unworthy of such a powerful nation.

"...When men have realized that this time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe even more than they believe the very foundations of their own conduct that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out. That, at any rate, is the theory of our Constitution. It is an experiment, as all life is an experiment...While that experiment is part of our system I think we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death...."

Noble words indeed! But here we are concerned not with the excellence of Justice Holmes' ideas, but rather with the question whether the author has rendered his portrait of that great man lifelike and true. Despite the difficult problems, however, to be solved by the biography of a man whose outward life was comparatively poor in exciting events, the author has succeeded in creating a fine piece of literary craftsmanship. One gets more and more interested in the fortunes of Justice Holmes in reading such a sympathetic account of a great man's life, and although man is eternally tempted to read all kinds of dramas into the life of other men, and although all such attempts suffer from the shortcomings of literary psychology, as Santayana has pointed out, the book is, nevertheless, a convincing and warm-blooded narrative of just such a human drama.

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Chienou	Nangcheng	Kwangyuan
Puchen	Lanchow	Santai
Santuau	Tienshui	Ichang
Kulangsu	Kweiyang	Hankow
Canton	Panhsien	Changsha
Swatow	Kunming	Changteh
Kongmoon	Mengtsz	Lingling
Wuchow	Chungking	Hengyang
Kweilin	Chengtu	
Tientsin	Wanhsien	

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

New York, London, Paris, Geneva and Hongkong

京　滬　線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

44	24	2	22	42	74	4	車次 TRAIN NO.		73	41	43	23	1	21	3
4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42	10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54	15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24	11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬　杭　線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.35	8.19	15.40	D WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D	A	12.07	18.11	21.03
9.50	11.04	18.25	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.19	11.54	19.21	D	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	196	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

HOME OF SUPERIOR MACHINES

標商册註

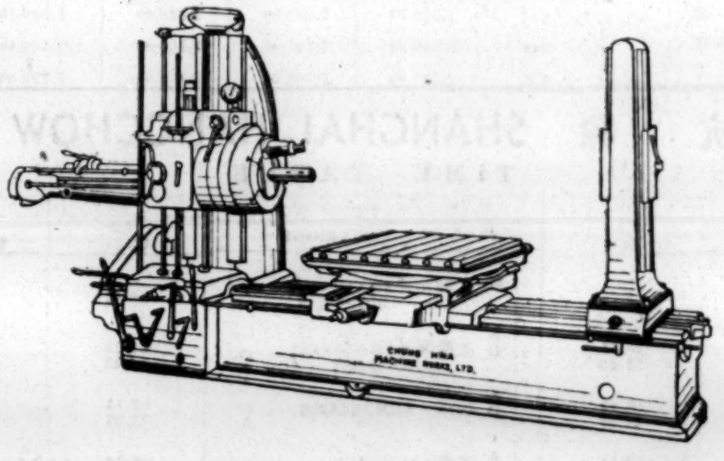
TRADE MARK

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY

MACHINE TOOLS

萬能工作母機



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CHUNG HWA MACHINE WORKS, LTD.

Office: 396 Kiangse Road
Telephone 13760

Plant: 1060 Loh Kai Pang Rd., Nantao
Telephone 02-70251

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